



International Environmental Finance Tools



courtesy of: Peter Mason, Water for People

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Financial tools are valuable resources to further environmental protection initiatives internationally. These tools include information resources for financial decision making, cost saving mechanisms, partnership ideas, and financing options such as grants and loans. The applicability of each tool varies widely depending upon the conditions in a given country or region. These conditions include creditworthiness of individuals and governments, cultural appropriateness, and level of development.

Several resources in this publication are international financial institutions (IFIs) that finance projects in developing countries via loans and grants awarded to governments. IFIs are the largest sources of development finance, typically lending thirty to forty billion U.S. dollars to developing and transitional countries each year. Many projects funded through IFIs have environmental protection goals in areas such as climate change, natural disasters, sustainable development, and promoting the sustainable use of resources. Projects funded through IFIs are most likely to be effective in meeting environmental protection goals if they are carried out with the informed participation of affected people, organizations and, in some countries, legislative bodies. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund are IFIs, as are other multilateral development banks such as the African Development Bank.

This publication also features programs of governments and non-governmental agencies. Entries include U.S. and foreign government entities, particularly the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Canadian International Development Agency. The United Nations, nonprofits, and other non-governmental organizations are also represented, including organizations offering grants, loans, and microcredit to individuals for various environmental protection projects and initiatives.

To show how organizations can work together to finance environmental protection, some partnerships are covered, including the Methane Markets Partnership and the Sustainable Cocoa Farming Partnership between the United Nations Development Programme and Cadbury.

The financial tools in this publication can be used alone, or in combination with other tools, to finance environmental protection initiatives and leverage funds for environmental protection.

Note: All monetary figures are in terms of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise noted.

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African Development Bank Group

Description: The African Development Bank Group (ADB) is a multilateral development bank dedicated to combating poverty and improving the lives of people in Africa. The ADB seeks to improve the social and economic well being of its member countries in Africa by offering them a diversified menu of financial products, including loans, guarantees, risk management products, equity investments, and technical assistance. Examples of ADB-financed projects include “The Institutional Support for Good Governance” in Kenya, designed to assist the Government of Kenya with improving public financial management and fighting against corruption; a support project for the control of communicable diseases in Madagascar; a railway rehabilitation project in Morocco; and the “Cape Verde Sign Electricity Project Loan Agreement,” a loan of \$8 million to help finance an electricity production and transmission project on Santiago Island. To mainstream renewable energy and energy efficiency, the ADB is implementing the Financing Energy Services for Small-Scale Energy Users (FINESSE) Africa Program. The objective is to assist countries in Africa to formulate appropriate policy and regulatory frameworks and develop capacity to generate a pipeline of investment projects in sustainable energy development.

Reference for Further Information: African Development Bank Group website: <http://www.afdb.org/>

Asian Development Bank

Description: The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is an international development finance institution that works to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life in its developing member countries. ADB provides loans, technical assistance, and grants and furnishes expert advice and knowledge, awarding most of its loans to governments and other public sector organizations. ADB provides direct assistance to private enterprises in developing countries through equity investments, guarantees, and loans. Much of the funding and assistance that ADB provides furthers environmental protection, such as wastewater management, protected area management, and wildlife conservation. Completed in 2005, ADB and the People’s Republic of China embarked on a \$183 million program, called the Shanxi Environment Improvement Program, to reduce coal use and lower energy costs in Taiyuan, Datong, and Yangquan, three highly polluted cities in the Chinese province of Shanxi. The partners provided funds to build a manufacturing plant in Taiyuan to supply the city with gas and coke to replace coal for industrial, commercial, and residential use. This project and additional initiatives in the other two cities reduced coal use by nearly 800,000 tons annually. ADB has also allocated \$1 billion to a project to improve access to clean water for three million families in Vietnam.

Reference for Further Information: Asian Development Bank website: <http://www.adb.org/>

Canadian International Development Agency

Description: The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) is Canada's lead agency for development assistance. CIDA's mandate is to support sustainable development in developing countries in order to reduce poverty and contribute to a more secure, equitable, and prosperous world. The priorities of CIDA are poverty reduction, democratic governance, private sector development, health, basic education, equality between women and men, and environmental sustainability. Within CIDA's environment program, climate change is a major area of focus. CIDA supports the efforts of its partners to meet their climate change commitments under international agreements, primarily through the Canada Climate Change Development Fund. This fund supports developing countries in their efforts to adapt to climate change, reduce emissions, increase carbon dioxide absorbing vegetation, and raise research capacity and awareness within governments and among the general public.

Reference for Further Information: Canadian International Development Agency website: <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/home>

Center for Global Development

Description: The Center for Global Development (CGD) is an independent, nonprofit think tank working to reduce global poverty and inequality. CGD conducts rigorous research and actively engages with the policy community geared toward encouraging positive change in the United States and other developed countries. The Center's research covers a wide range of topics, including aid effectiveness, education, globalization, health, migration, and trade. CGD's research and analysis investigates the economic, political, and security implications of environmental problems, such as global climate change, and offers pragmatic policy solutions. In addition, the Center's research offers practical suggestions for making International Financial Institutions (IFIs), such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and other multilateral development banks, more responsive to the needs of developing countries, thus increasing the positive impact of the IFIs' work on global development. CGD has put on the global agenda concepts including selling IMF gold to write down the debt of many developing countries and giving the World Bank a strong mandate for addressing global warming.

Reference for Further Information: CGD website: <http://www.cgdev.org/section/about/>

Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program

Description: The Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP) is a partnership, established in 1999, that helps policymakers and practitioners in the area of energy efficiency standards and labels foster socioeconomic development, protect the environment, stimulate global trade, and alleviate poverty. Energy efficiency standards and labels for appliances, equipment, and lighting products are a cost-effective policy that gives people the knowledge they need to conserve energy. The objective is for these standards and labels to lead to a shift to energy efficient technology and to dramatically improve energy efficiency within nations. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Nations (UN) Foundation provided the early funding to launch CLASP. Now, fifteen organizations provide funding for CLASP, including the Australian Greenhouse Office (AGO), Enova of Norway, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the World Bank, and the Energy Foundation. Since inception, CLASP has assisted with the implementation of 24 energy efficiency standards and/or labels in over 50 countries. Energy consuming appliances, equipment and lighting products are designed and manufactured for maximum energy efficiency. The regulations governing the manufacture and distribution of these products worldwide are aligned or harmonized in order to maximize the economic and environmental benefits to consumers. The work done by CLASP is part of a world trend toward governments increasing their use of energy efficiency standards and labels for the purpose of cost effectively developing and transforming markets.

Reference for Further Information: Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program website: <http://www.clasponline.org/clasp.online.about.php>

Commission for Environmental Cooperation

Description: The Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) was created by Canada, Mexico, and the United States under the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC). The NAAEC complements the environmental provisions of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). CEC was established to address regional environmental concerns in North America, help prevent potential trade and environmental conflicts, and promote the effective enforcement of environmental law, as mandated by the NAAEC. The work of CEC falls into four program areas: 1) environment, economy, and trade; 2) conservation of biodiversity; 3) pollutants and health; and 4) law and policy. In the environment, economy, and trade program area, CEC is working toward the goal of strengthening its partnerships with the private financial services sector for the purpose of addressing issues involving finance and the environment. One of CEC's projects is titled "Financing in Support of Environmental Protection and Conservation." The project is exploring the interrelation between finance and the environment, focusing on how environmental information affects financial markets and investment opportunities in the environmental sector.

Reference for Further Information: Commission for Environmental Cooperation website: <http://www.cec.org/home/index.cfm?varlan=english>

Conservation International

Description: Conservation International (CI) partners with governments, nonprofit organizations, universities, businesses, and local communities to strengthen conservation efforts. In 2009, CI provided more than \$30 million in grants to local groups implementing strategic conservation activities. Supported projects included protecting 3,200 square miles off the coast of Colombia as part of a no-fishing zone, enabling communities to directly manage 267,000 hectares of wetlands in Madagascar, and creating 22 community businesses designed to benefit people and conserve natural resources in South Africa. CI runs the Global Conservation Fund, which funds CI programs around the world and projects by more than 40 partner institutions. Partnering with the French Development Agency, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, the MacArthur Foundation, and the World Bank, CI administers the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund providing grants to protect biodiversity in developing countries and transition economies. Conservation International manages an investment fund, Verde Ventures, supporting small and medium-sized businesses that have restored more than three hundred thousand hectares of land on four continents.

Reference for Further Information: Conservation International website:
<http://www.conservation.org/Pages/default.aspx>
See “Global Environment Facility” on page 11.

Conservation International: Verde Ventures

Description: Conservation International (CI) manages an investment fund, Verde Ventures, which finances small to medium sized businesses; these businesses protect biodiversity and contribute to the welfare of their communities. Verde Ventures provides strategic grants, for monitoring ecological and socioeconomic conditions, and loans, for most business growth purposes such as infrastructure, working capital, trade finance, inventory purchases, and farm land. Loans are typically between \$30,000 and \$500,000, averaging \$125,000. Examples of enterprises receiving funding are: rainforest ecotourism in Peru, sustainable coffee suppliers in Latin America and Asia, and an organic clothing factory supporting a wildlife sanctuary in Kenya. Eligible businesses must address CI’s environmental priorities and have less than \$5 million in assets. They must also be well-managed, able to repay investments within 5 years (in US dollars), able to monitor relevant changes in biodiversity, and located in one of CI’s priority geographic areas. These priority areas support wildlife diversity and include the Amazon, the Congo basin, and various transnational marine habitats.

Reference for Further Information: Conservation International website:
<http://www.conservation.org/sites/verdeventures/Pages/partnerlanding.aspx>
See “Conservation International” on page 7.

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund

Description: The Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF) provides grants for nongovernmental and private sector organizations to protect biodiversity in developing and transitional countries. The fund is a partnership of the French Development Agency, Conservation International, the Global Environment Facility, the Government of Japan, and the MacArthur Foundation. The CEPF has committed \$128.6 million in grants since 2001 and only awards grants of less than \$1 million. Eligible applicants must be legally independent of any government and must be able to accept private, charitable contributions. Supported projects are located in one of the areas CEPF considers to be both threatened and rich in biological diversity. CEPF has created investment strategies for each of these areas and funds projects that meet the needs of the local ecosystem and society. Examples of projects include: a sustainable management initiative in South Africa, a small grants program conserving species in the mountains of southwest China, the funding of park rangers for a natural reserve in Belize, and a project reducing slash-and-burn agriculture in Madagascar.

Reference for Further Information: Conservation International website:
<http://www.conservation.org/sites/verdeventures/Pages/partnerlanding.aspx>
See “Conservation International” on page 7.

EcoSecurities

Description: EcoSecurities is one of the world’s largest developers and suppliers of greenhouse gas emission reductions consulting services in developing and industrializing countries. Consulting services provide initial assessments of greenhouse gas emissions, development of full project documentation, steering projects through formal approval procedures, and monitoring and verifying greenhouse gas emission reductions after project completion. EcoSecurities provides integrated finance, technology, and development capabilities for projects in many different sectors, including landfill gas capture and utilization, coal mine methane destruction, and abatement of nitrous oxide. There are numerous ways that EcoSecurities assists its clients with financing emission reduction credits, including advance payments to project owners for future delivery of emission reduction credits and in-kind contributions such as purchase, installation and operations of equipment at project sites. EcoSecurities also takes equity interest in some projects and businesses.

Reference for Further Information: EcoSecurities website:
<http://www.ecosecurities.com/Home/default.aspx>

Energy Star International Partnerships

Description: Energy Star is a joint program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) that has many partners in the United States and abroad. The program helps businesses, households, and individuals protect the environment and save money through improved energy efficiency. Energy Star's energy efficiency labeling recognizes products that meet strict energy efficiency guidelines. In addition, Energy Star has a system for certifying homes that meet stringent energy efficiency standards. Internationally, Energy Star's partners include Australia, Canada, the European Union, Japan, New Zealand, and Switzerland. Some implement both components of the Energy Star program, Energy Star labeling for a broad range of products and Energy Star energy efficiency guidelines for new homes. Other international partners limit implementation of Energy Star to the labeling of office equipment and consumer electronics products, which is strongly recommended in some partner countries and is mandatory in others.

Reference for Further Information: Energy Star website:

http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=partners.intl_implementation#australia and <http://www.energystar.gov/> See "Energy Star Program" in Section 7 of this Guidebook.

Energy Star International Partner websites:

Australia: www.energystar.gov.au/ European Union: www.eu-energystar.org

Japan: http://www.energystar.jp/index_esu.html

New Zealand: <http://www.eeca.govt.nz/standards-and-ratings/energy-star>

Taiwan: <http://www.energystar.org.tw/>

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Description: The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), established in 1991, uses investment tools to help build market economies and democracies in countries from central Europe to central Asia. As the largest single investor in the region, the EBRD mobilizes significant foreign direct investment beyond its own financing of loans and equity, guarantees, leasing facilities and trade finance. The Bank is owned by 61 countries and two intergovernmental institutions. Despite its public sector shareholders, the EBRD invests mainly in private enterprises and usually works with commercial partners. The Bank has had an environmental mandate since its inception, making it unique among multilateral finance institutions. The EBRD promotes environmentally sound and sustainable development based on four main strategies: 1) integrating environmental considerations into every project, 2) promoting environmentally oriented investments across all sectors, 3) incorporating the environmental mandate in all sector and country strategies, and 4) building partnerships to address regional and global environmental issues. The EBRD launched the Sustainable Energy Initiative (SEI) in 2006 to address the inefficient use of energy in the countries of central and eastern Europe and the commonwealth of Independent States. The SEI is working to develop renewable energy sources in the EBRD countries of operations. From its launch in 2006 to May 2008, EBRD financing under the SEI reached € billion.

Reference for Further Information: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development website: <http://www.ebrd.com/>

European Commission: LIFE+ Financial Instrument for the Environment

Description: The European LIFE+ Financial Instrument for the Environment provides grant money for environmental protection projects within the European Union. The European Commission Directorate-General (DG) Environment Programme awards these grants for projects falling in the following categories: nature and biodiversity; air; energy and climate; environmental management; industry and production; urban environment and quality of life; soil, land use, and agriculture; waste; and water. The program has a budget of €2.143 billion for the period of 2007-2013 and currently funds projects covering all of LIFE-Environment's main themes. Funds provided by Life-Environment enabled the restoration of 3,000 hectares of wetlands on Tiengemetan Island in the Dutch Rhine-Mass Delta that were previously lost due to agricultural activities and the building of dikes. Other recent projects include the development of an integrated management plan for the Evrotas River Basin, the demonstration of an innovative technology for the treatment of urban and tannery wastewater in Italy, and energy recovery from landfill biogas in Spain.

Reference for Further Information: European Commission website:

<http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/funding/lifeplus.htm>

DG Environment Programme website: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/environment/index_en.htm

European Commission: Operating Grants for European Environmental NGOs

Description: Under the authority of the LIFE+ Regulation, the European Commission Directorate-General (DG) Environment Programme awards operating grants to European environmental nonprofit, non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The main role of the DG Environment Programme is to initiate and define new environmental policy and legislation, promote integration of environmental protection measures into other policy areas, and ensure that agreed policy measures are implemented effectively in the European Union (EU) Member States. To be eligible for funding, NGOs must have projects and members in at least three EU Member States. Operating grants are awarded yearly. Awardees included 32 organizations in 2010, such as: Butterfly Conservation Europe, Climate Action Network Europe, Danube Environmental Forum, Europe International Network for Sustainable Energy, and Pesticides Action Network Europe.

Reference for Further Information: European Commission website:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ngos/index_en.htm

DG Environment Programme website: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/environment/index_en.htm

Global Environment Facility

Description: The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is an independent financial organization that provides grants to developing countries for projects that help protect the global environment and promote sustainable livelihoods in communities. Projects funded by GEF address six global environmental issues: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. Since it was established in 1991, GEF has allocated \$9.2 billion in grants and generated over \$40 billion in co-financing from other sources. This funding has supported more than 2,700 projects in 165 developing countries and countries with economies in transition. All of GEF's funds are contributed by donor countries. The GEF Trust fund has received a total of \$10.885 billion. An example of a GEF funded project is the "Coral Reef Rehabilitation and Management Project Phase II (COREMAP II) in Indonesia, which is supported by a multi donor group. The development objective of COREMAP II is to establish viable reef management systems in at least six priority districts within five eastern Indonesian provinces, through a financially sustainable program, to empower and support coastal communities in sustainably co-managing the use of coral reefs and associated ecosystem resources.

Reference for Further Information: Global Environment Facility website:
<http://www.gefweb.org/>

Global Environment Facility: Small Grants Programme

Description: The Small Grants Programme (SGP) is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The SGP has awarded more than 12,000 grants supporting projects of community and non-governmental organizations in developing countries. The maximum size of a grant is U.S. \$50,000. Eligibility criteria depend on the Country Programme Strategy for the project's country of operation. SGP grants focus on one of six areas, including: biodiversity, climate change, sustainable land management, international waters protection, and pollution prevention. Funded activities include: community-based assessment and planning; pilot demonstration projects; monitoring and analysis, and; dissemination, networking, and public policy dialogue efforts. As examples, the SGP has supported sustainable agro-forestry in Guinea-Bissau, alternative energy in Uzbekistan, sea turtle habitat protection in Dominica, sustainable tourism in the Philippines, and biodiversity research in Botswana.

Reference for Further Information: United Nations Development Programme website:
<http://sgp.undp.org/>

Global Heritage Fund

Description: The Global Heritage Fund (GHF) is a nonprofit, international conservancy that works to protect archaeological and cultural heritage sites in developing countries. Through conservation and planned development, GHF offers new long-term economic development opportunities in the countries where it operates, which span several continents to include Guatemala, Peru, Libya, Russia, and China. GHF utilizes a global network of experts and makes timely investments to create a “cycle of success” for sites that have high potential for sustainable preservation, tourism, and economic development. These places are called Global Heritage sites. The goal of GHF is to invest \$20 million over the next ten years in 40 Global Heritage sites threatened by neglect, destruction, mass tourism, and urban sprawl. Through its Site Conservation Plan, GHF provides a living framework to guide conservation of cultural heritage sites within the context of their urban and natural surroundings. For example, GHF is working with the Guatemalan government, other local organizations, and community leaders to establish a 525,100 acre archaeological and wildlife preserve, called the Mirador Archaeological and Wildlife Preserve, in the heart of the Maya Biosphere in Northern Guatemala. GHF is working to secure United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Heritage designation for the preserve and aims to make it a sustainable protected area within 10 years.

Reference for Further Information: Global Heritage Fund website:

<http://www.globalheritagefund.org/home.html>

Grameen Shakti

Description: Grameen Shakti, initiated in 1996, was created to help rural communities in Bangladesh gain access to energy resources. The organization’s goal is to link renewable energy technology and microcredit in order to improve quality of life for residents while generating income. Through the use of microcredit, Grameen Shakti reduces project costs to take advantage of economies of scale. Programs include biogas, organic fertilizer, solar photovoltaic, and wind energy projects. The organization has a special focus on gender inequality. Through the Grameen Technology Center program, more than 1,000 women technicians have been trained and about 300 are now working in some capacity in fields related to energy technology. Some female technicians are marketing solar systems; others are promoting and constructing energy efficient stoves called improved cook stoves. Grameen Shakti has a vast rural network with 300 unit offices and 904 branch offices.

Reference for Further Information: Grameen Shakti website: <http://www.gshakti.org/>
Grameen website: <http://www.grameen-info.org/> See “Microcredit” in Guidebook Section 10B.

Green Building Council Australia: Green Star Ratings

Description: The Green Building Council Australia (GBCA), launched in 2002, is a national, nonprofit organization that works to develop a sustainable property industry for Australia by encouraging the adoption of green building practices. GBCA developed Green Star, a comprehensive environmental rating scheme for the property industry. This scheme is used across Australia to evaluate the environmental design of buildings. The Green Star rating includes the following nine categories for assessing environmental impact: management, indoor environment quality, energy, transport, water, materials, land use and ecology, emissions, and innovation. There are seven Green Star rating tools available; they cover retail centers, educational facilities, office design, construction and procurement of office buildings, and office interiors. Green Star certification benefits property owners in two ways: certified buildings are more marketable to future buyers, and they cost less to operate because they are more energy efficient.

Reference for Further Information: Green Building Council Australia website: <http://www.gbca.org.au/green-star/> and <http://www.gbca.org.au/about/world-green-building-council/> See “World Green Building Council” on page 29.

Inter-American Development Bank

Description: The main source of financing for sustainable economic, social, and institutional development in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as for regional integration, is the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). Established in 1959, the IDB provides loans, grants, guarantees, policy advice, and technical assistance to various entities in the public and private sectors in its Latin American and Caribbean borrowing member countries. The IDB obtains its financial resources, which include an Ordinary Capital of U.S. \$101 billion, from its members, money it borrows on the financial markets, trust funds it administers, and co-financing ventures. The Infrastructure and Environment Sector of the IDB conceptualizes, prepares, and supports the execution and supervision of Bank operations related to infrastructure and environmental issues and develops Bank policies, strategies, and operational guidelines in those areas. Trust funds, established with donations from 18 countries held by the IDB for various purposes, are a critical source of financing for technical assistance addressing environmental issues.

Reference for Further Information: Inter-American Development Bank website: <http://www.iadb.org/>

International Monetary Fund

Description: The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organization of 185 member countries that was established in 1944 to promote international monetary cooperation. The IMF does economic research and statistical analysis in support of all its work and, in the area of environmental protection, the IMF has resolved to contribute to better ways of understanding and dealing with the macroeconomic, fiscal, and financial challenges of global climate change. The IMF's work supports and complements climate change related work undertaken by other organizations, particularly the United Nations and the World Bank.

Reference for Further Information:

International Monetary Fund website main page: <http://www.imf.org/external/>

Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund:

<http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/aa/index.htm>

International Solar Energy Society Solar Cities Initiative: European Habitats of Tomorrow Project

Description: The International Solar Energy Society (ISES) Solar Cities Initiative: Habitats of Tomorrow Project is aimed at promoting the increased use of renewable energy within the context of long-term planning for sustainable urban development. ISES is a United Nations (UN) accredited non-governmental organization (NGO) that operates in more than fifty countries, supporting the advancement of renewable energy technology, implementation, and education. The first project under the ISES Solar Cities Initiative was the European Habitats of Tomorrow Project, financially supported by the European Commission. Through this project, ISES presented practical information to European cities and towns to assist them in identifying and implementing strategies and activities to reduce harmful emissions (specifically carbon dioxide), moving them toward sustainable and secure energy provisions using local resources. Providing that guidance involved disseminating information on European solar city networks and initiatives, presenting good practices for cities, and presenting methodologies for accessing carbon dioxide reduction potential in cities. The European Habitats of Tomorrow Project is one of many ISES projects established to address the issue of global climate change.

Reference for Further Information: International Solar Energy Society website: <http://ises.org/>

Mecu goGreen Home Loans

Description: Mecu Intelligent Banking is an Australian financial cooperative that offers goGreen Home Loans to encourage people to purchase, construct, or renovate homes that are energy efficient. Mecu is a member-owned financial cooperative that is committed to enhancing the financial well being of its customers in a socially responsible way. GoGreen Home Loans reward consumers with low interest rates for choosing to enhance their homes' energy and water efficiency. These loans are available to finance members with homes that qualify with ratings of six stars or more per the Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme (NatHERS) (managed by the Australian Greenhouse Office). Each loan applicant provides Mecu with an energy efficiency report produced by an accredited energy assessment tool such as Building Energy Rating Scheme (BERS) Pro or FirstRate5. The reports provide zero to ten star ratings for the heating and cooling energy performance of homes. For new owner occupied home construction loans, Mecu will offset an equivalent amount of land into its Conservation Landbank located in the western region of Victoria in order to offset any loss of biodiversity.

Reference for Further Information: Mecu website:

<http://www.mecu.com.au/Borrowing/Loans/Home-Loans/goGreen-Home-Loan.html>

Nationwide House Energy Rating Scheme website: <http://www.nathers.gov.au/index.html>

Methane to Markets Partnership

Description: The Methane to Markets Partnership, established in November 2004, is an international initiative that advances cost-effective, near-term methane recovery and use as a clean energy source. Twenty-four countries, including the United States, Canada, and China participate in the Partnership, as well as the European Commission. The Partnership includes countries accounting for approximately sixty percent of global methane emissions. The Partnership focuses on methane recovery and use opportunities in the following sectors: agriculture (animal waste management), coal mining, landfills, and oil and gas. Private sector organizations participate in the Partnership by joining the Project Network. The benefits the Partnership yields include enhanced economic growth and energy security, improved air quality and industrial safety, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Six major agencies and departments across the U.S. government, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of State, provide technical expertise and leadership on the Partnership's Steering Committee.

Reference for Further Information: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency website, Methane to Markets Partnership page: <http://www.epa.gov/methanetomarkets/partnership.htm>

Millennium Challenge Corporation

Description: The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is a United States government corporation set up to work with some of the poorest countries in the world. The mission of MCC is to reduce global poverty through the promotion of sustainable economic growth. The work MCC does is focused specifically on investments in areas such as transportation, water infrastructure, industrial infrastructure, agriculture, education, private sector development, and mitigation of global climate change. Through the use of objective indicators, MCC selects countries to receive assistance based on their performance in governing justly, investing in their citizens, and encouraging economic freedom. Each country that receives financial assistance enters into an agreement with MCC, called a Compact. The Compact includes a multi-year plan for achieving development objectives and identifies the responsibilities of each partner in achieving those objectives. Plans are designed to enable continuation of sustainable progress after funding under the Compact has ended, usually within five years. As part of its work to promote environmentally and socially sound projects within its Compacts, MCC requires its projects to meet specifications under its Environmental Guidelines. These Guidelines define environment broadly—involuntary resettlement, human health and safety, and the natural environment. If loss of access to resources or acquisition of land or assets may occur, MCC applies international good practices and employs the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement Policy. Further, each project is expected to comply with country laws, regulations and standards, as well as requirements by which a country is bound under international agreements.

Reference for Further Information: Millennium Challenge Corporation website:
<http://www.mcc.gov/>

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: Center for Sponsored Coastal Ocean Research

Description: The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Center for Sponsored Coastal Ocean Research (CSCOR) develops and improves predictive capabilities for managing coastal resources through competitive research programs. Working with partners within NOAA and other organizations responsible for coastal resources, CSCOR helps to advance the scientific understanding needed to protect coastal resources and ensure their viability for future generations. CSCOR provides grants for and enters into cooperative agreements with coastal resource management initiatives in the United States and abroad. A current project is CSCOR's solicitation of funding proposals for projects contributing to the Regional Ecosystem Prediction Program on Coral Reef Ecosystem Studies (CRES). The objective is to utilize existing scientific tools and approaches within a social, cultural, and economic framework for the purpose of developing and implementing effective coastal ecosystem management practices in the Pacific Islands.

Reference for Further Information:

NOAA Center for Sponsored Coastal Ocean Research website: <http://coastalscience.noaa.gov/>
Announcements of NOAA CSCOR funding opportunities are available at <http://www.grants.gov/>

Nordic Environment Finance Corporation

Description: The Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO) is an international finance institution that supports a wide range of environmental projects in Central and Eastern European countries, including Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine. NEFCO was established in 1990 by five Nordic countries: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. To provide the capital necessary to support projects, NEFCO administers six funds, along with several project specific funds, each set up for a different purpose. The primary six funds are: the NEFCO Investment Fund, the Nordic Environmental Development Fund, the Testing Ground Facility Carbon Fund, the Barents Hot Spots Facility, the NEFCO Carbon Fund, and the Arctic Council Project Support Instrument. Loans, equity financing, grants, and other forms of financing are provided through these funds. NEFCO's portfolio comprises nearly 300 small and medium-sized projects in many sectors, including chemical, mineral, metals, food and engineering, agriculture, water treatment, power utilities, municipal services, waste management, nuclear remediation, environmental management, and environmental equipment manufacturing. In most cases, NEFCO projects are run in partnership with the enterprises that "own" the projects. NEFCO leverages its funds by acquiring financing from a wide range of interested parties and financial institutions through its network of partnerships.

Reference for Further Information: Nordic Environment Finance Corporation (NEFCO) website: <http://www.nefco.org/>

Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Foreign Investment Financing

Description: The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) Foreign Investment Financing program provides medium to long-term funding through direct loan and loan guarantees for eligible investment projects in developing countries and emerging markets worldwide. Loans are guaranteed and insured. Projects financed through this program are sponsored by private U.S.-based businesses. The projects promote competitiveness with a goal to create American jobs and increase U.S. exports. OPIC requires the guaranteed investor be a U.S. Citizen and ensure significant U.S. involvement in the projects it supports. In order to be eligible for a direct loan, the project must be sponsored by or significantly involve a U.S. small business or cooperative. Generally, this test is satisfied if a U.S. small business owns at least 25 percent of the equity in the project, although other significant involvement in the project by U.S. small businesses will be considered for purposes of eligibility determination. The program focuses on U.S. businesses with annual revenues of over \$250 million and finances large-scale capital projects in areas such as infrastructure, telecommunications, power, water, housing, airports, hotels, high-tech, and natural resource extraction industries. Power projects tend to have energy efficiency or renewable energy goals. OPIC offers direct loan and loan guarantee financial assistance up to \$250 million for a single project; the average award is approximately \$12 million. Since 1971, OPIC has supported more than \$164 billion in U.S. investments overseas that are expected to generate \$69 billion in U.S. exports and support more than 264,000 U.S. jobs.

Reference for Further Information: OPIC website: <http://www.opic.gov/financing>
This program is number 70.002 in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance at <https://www.cfda.gov>

Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Foreign Investment Insurance

Description: The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) provides political risk insurance to United States investors, contractors, exporters, and financial institutions involved in international transactions. This insurance protects subscribers against the political risks of inconvertibility, expropriation, and political violence. Some subscribers to this political risk insurance carry out activities supporting environmental protection related projects, such as construction of power plants operating on renewable energy resources and construction of wastewater and drinking water treatment facilities. OPIC insurance contracts can be offered at fixed rates for up to twenty years. Special programs offered under this political risk insurance include: 1) insuring contractors and exporters against arbitrary drawings of letters of credit posted as bid, performance, or advance payment guarantees, 2) petroleum exploration, development, and production, 3) leasing operations, and 4) debt financials, including securities. OPIC designs risk insurance to encourage investment in developing countries and emerging economies.

Reference for Further Information: OPIC website: <http://www.opic.gov/insurance>
This program is number 70.003 in the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance at <https://www.cfda.gov>

Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Wolfensohn Renewable Energy Fund

Description: The Wolfensohn Renewable Energy Fund (“the Fund”) was approved by the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) Board of Directors in 2008. Good Energies, Inc. and Wolfensohn Partners jointly own the Fund. The Fund’s purpose is to make global investments in the expansion of businesses that manufacture, develop, supply, or support renewable energy products or services in OPIC-eligible developing countries. These investments are made in the equity of start-up companies, small and medium enterprises, and large corporations involved in solar energy, biofuels, geothermal energy, small hydroelectric dams, wind energy storage, and consumer energy solutions projects worldwide. The Fund targets 8 to 15 investments each between \$15 million and \$40 million that have low or no technology risk. The proposed OPIC loan guarantee for these projects is up to \$100 million plus accrued and accreted interest. The target fund capitalization is \$300 million, including the \$100 million OPIC loan. The term of the Fund is up to 10 years, with two one-year extensions. The Fund helps portfolio countries to access financing, utilize state-of-the-art technology, establish business relationships, and leverage government support. The Fund’s investments are expected to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the host countries.

Reference for Further Information: Overseas Private Investment Corporation website: <http://www.opic.gov/projects> click on “Good Energies- Wolfensohn Renewable Energy Fund” under “2008.” See “Overseas Private Investment Corporation: Foreign Investment Financing” on page 17.

Pacific Institute

Description: The Pacific Institute is a nonprofit organization that conducts interdisciplinary research and partners with stakeholders in an effort to create solutions that advance environmental protection, economic development, and social equity, nationally and internationally. The Institute's three main research areas address the following programs:

1. The Water Program seeks to transform the way societies perceive, manage, and use freshwater resources;
2. The Community Strategies for Sustainability and Justice Program aims to advance environmental health, justice, and sustainability in low-income neighborhoods and communities; and
3. The Globalization Program seeks to understand and affect the growing influence of standardization and certification as instruments of corporate accountability and sustainable development.

Encompassed in these research areas, the Pacific Institute conducts research on privatization of drinking water and wastewater treatment plants.

Reference for Further Information: Pacific Institute website: http://www.pacinst.org/about_us/
See "Privatization" in Section 4A of this Guidebook.

The following Pacific Institute Reports are available at <http://www.pacinst.org/publications/>
Gleick, Peter H.; Wolff, Gary; et al., "The New Economy of Water: The Risks and Benefits of Globalization and Privatization of Fresh Water," 2002. Wolff, Gary; Hallstein, Eric, "Beyond Privatization: Restructuring Water Systems to Improve Performance," 2005.

Right Sharing of World Resources

Description: Right Sharing of World Resources (RSWR) supports grassroots projects for economic development by providing grants to new, small, grassroots organizations in developing countries. Grants are awarded to organizations for the purpose of implementing income generating projects, providing a means of establishing self sufficiency for people living in poverty. Grants are provided for up to \$5,000 per year, for three to five years. Grant proposals must demonstrate how projects can become self-supporting or be financed through local sources after funding from RSWR ends. Grants may be used for seed money, start-up supplies and equipment, and training. Some grants awarded by RSWR fund environmental protection projects. One such project is the Integrated Farming and Organic Food Processing project in India, involving 50 women from ten village self-help groups. The women will engage in various income-generating projects including vegetable and fruit sales, compost production, calf-rearing, and organic pest management over three years.

Reference for Further Information: Right Sharing of World Resources website:
<http://www.rswr.org/> The grant proposal writing guidelines are on the website.\

The Clean Energy Initiative

Description: The U.S. government launched the Clean Energy Initiative at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 with a \$42 million commitment. The Clean Energy Initiative is a multi-agency U.S. government partnership set up to provide millions of people in the developing world with access to affordable, reliable, clean, healthy, and efficient energy services. This multi-year initiative includes three partnership programs:

1. Efficient Energy for Sustainable Development (EESD) Partnership: Led by the Department of Energy, this partnership is set up to improve the productivity and efficiency of current operating systems, while reducing waste, saving money, improving reliability, and delaying the need for expensive new generating capacity. This partnership encompasses more than 70 organizations (government, industry, and civil society).
2. Global Village Energy Partnership: Led by the Agency for International Development, the goal of this partnership is to increase access to modern and affordable energy services in areas currently not served or under-served by energy delivery systems. More than 300 organizations, government, industry, and civil society, participate. The GVEP website offers a complete listing of partners. <http://www.gvepinternational.org/>
3. Healthy Homes and Communities Partnership: Led by the Environmental Protection Agency, this partnership promotes clean transportation fuels, such as unleaded gasoline, and healthier indoor cooking and heating practices. More than 60 organizations have joined the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles and more than 40 have joined the Partnership for Clean Indoor Air. A complete list of partners can be found at <http://www.unep.org/pcfvl/> (Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles) and at <http://www.epa.gov/iaq/pcia/index.html> (Partnership for Clean Indoor Air).

Reference for Further Information:

World Summit on Sustainable Development website: <http://www.un.org/events/wssd/>

The World Bank

Description: The World Bank, also known as the World Bank Group, is a public international financial institution established in 1944 whose mission is to provide loans and credits to developing countries for projects that alleviate poverty and promote social and economic development. These loans and credits are typically awarded to governments for projects in areas such as environment and natural resource management, disaster risk management, health services, education, and corporate governance. The World Bank Group consists of five organizations: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The International Development Association, The International Finance Corporation, The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes. The World Bank is a trustee of 11 funds focused on climate action. During fiscal years 2005-2010, the World Bank loaned nearly \$2.5 billion dollars for environment and natural resources management.

Reference for Further Information: The World Bank website: <http://www.worldbank.org/>
See the financial tools on organizations that are part of the World Bank Group in this section of the Guidebook. See “Global Environment Facility” on page 11.

The World Bank: Climate Investment Funds

Description: In 2008, the World Bank Board of Directors established Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) in recognition of deliberations on climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). These ongoing discussions deliberate future financial architecture and funding strategies to address climate change. Specifically, the UNFCCC recognizes the need for financing to help developing countries respond to the challenge of climate change with mitigation and adaptation measures. Donors pledged over \$6.1 billion for the CIFs in 2008. The CIFs were developed by multilateral development banks, developed countries, developing countries, and other stakeholders as an interim measure to scale up assistance to developing countries. The CIFs are managed by the World Bank and are implemented jointly with regional development banks, which include the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Reference for Further Information: The World Bank website on CIFs:
<http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/>

The World Bank: International Development Association

Description: The International Development Association (IDA) is a lending arm of the World Bank Group. IDA lends money (known as credits) on concessional terms to provide financing for basic social services for 80 developing countries, 39 of which are in Africa. “Concessional terms” means that IDA credits have no interest and repayments are stretched over 35 to 40 years, including a 10-year grace period. IDA also provides grants to countries at risk of debt distress. Since the IDA was founded in 1960, it has awarded credits and grants totaling \$182 billion, averaging \$10 billion a year in recent years. About 50 percent of the funding is directed to Africa. An example of an IDA-funded environmental protection project is the Coastal Wetlands Protection and Development Project in Vietnam, which was completed in 2007 and was funded with a credit from IDA of \$31.8 million and a technical assistance grant of \$7.3 million from the Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA). Through this project, forestry staff reversed coastal erosion by planting 400 acres of mangrove trees along the coastline of Vietnam’s Southern Mekong Delta. During 2000-2010, IDA financed improved water sources for 113 million people and improved sanitation for 5.8 million people.

Reference for Further Information: See “The World Bank” on page 21.
World Bank website, International Development Association page:
<http://www.worldbank.org/ida/>

The World Bank: International Finance Corporation

Description: The International Finance Corporation (IFC), part of the World Bank Group, works to promote sustainable economic growth in developing countries by financing private sector investment, mobilizing capital in international financial markets, and providing advisory services to its clients. IFC serves companies, financial institutions, and governments in emerging markets, investing in enterprises that are majority-owned by the private sector and which are located in developing countries across Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Middle East. Through its Environmental and Social Sustainability Department, the IFC provides its clients with expertise in four areas: 1) risk management and insurance services to reduce and manage environmental, social, and business risks; 2) sustainability innovation to create innovative business models, products, and business lines; 3) global environmental and social standard setting to minimize project impacts on the environment and on affected communities, and 4) thought leadership to diffuse its expertise in the environmental and social areas and demonstrate the viability of private sector interventions in sustainability.

Reference for Further Information: International Finance Corporation website:
<http://www.ifc.org/> See “The World Bank” on page 21.

The World Bank: Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

Description: The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) works to promote foreign direct investments in developing countries to help support economic growth, reduce poverty, and improve peoples' lives. Three key services are provided by MIGA: 1) political risk insurance for foreign investments, 2) technical assistance to improve investment climates and promote investment opportunities, and 3) dispute mediation services to remove possible obstacles to future investment. MIGA's guarantee program provides non-commercial guarantees (insurance) for investments made in developing countries. Since establishment in 1988, MIGA has issued nearly 900 guarantees worth more than \$17.4 billion for projects in 96 developing countries. MIGA promotes socially, economically, and environmentally sustainable projects. For example, MIGA has issued \$870,000 to International Home Finance and Development, LLC for fiscal year 2008, covering its equity investment in and shareholder loans to Geo Building Technologies in Afghanistan. This investment helps Geo Building Technologies meet Afghanistan's demand for inexpensive building materials with the production of durable building blocks, called "Geo Bricks", that are manufactured in a way that is energy efficient compared to the kiln-fired mud bricks typically used in the country.

Reference for Further Information: Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency website: <http://www.miga.org/> See "The World Bank" on page 21.

United Nations Development Programme

Description: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the United Nations' (UN) global development network, an organization connecting countries to knowledge, experience, and resources to help people build better lives. UNDP is on the ground in 166 countries, working with them on their own solutions to global and national development challenges while helping them attract and use aid effectively. UNDP's focus is on helping countries develop and share solutions to the challenges of democratic governance, poverty reduction, crisis prevention and recovery, environment and energy, and HIV/AIDS. As the countries UNDP works with develop local capacity, they draw on the people of UNDP and its partners, which include the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank. In 2007, the UNDP, UNEP, and the World Bank expressed commitment to strengthening cooperation on improving energy access for developing countries. The UNDP is also increasing its involvement in work related to climate change; on May 29, 2008, UNDP and the government of Japan unveiled a new \$92.1 million program for climate change adaptation in Africa.

Reference for Further Information: United Nations Development Programme website: <http://www.undp.org/> See "United Nations Environment Programme" and "United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative" on pages 24 and 25.

United Nations Development Programme and Cadbury: Sustainable Cocoa Farming Partnership

Description: The Cadbury Cocoa Partnership is a public-private partnership between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Ghanaian Government, Cadbury (now a part of Kraft Foods), and other partners. The Partnership is designed to secure the sustainable livelihoods of one million farmers in cocoa-growing communities across Ghana, India, Indonesia, and the Caribbean. Cadbury committed to invest seed funding of \$2 million in 2008 to establish the Partnership, with annual funding levels rising to \$10 million by 2010. Seventy percent of the funds will be invested in small farming communities in Ghana, which provides the cocoa beans for Cadbury's IK chocolate. The Cocoa Farming Partnership is set up to augment the income of cocoa farmers by helping them to increase their yields and produce top quality beans, to introduce new sources of rural income through microfinance and business support, and to invest in community-led development projects supporting schools, libraries, biodiversity protection projects, and clean water wells.

Reference for Further Information: United Nations Development Programme, Cadbury Schweppes, "Cadbury, UNDP team up for sustainable cocoa farming," 28 January 2008, available through the United Nations Development Programme website at: <http://content.undp.org/go/newsroom/2008/january/cadbury-undp-ghana-20080128.en> See "United Nations Development Programme" on page 23.

United Nations Environment Programme

Description: The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the designated entity within the United Nations for addressing environmental issues at global and regional levels. UNEP's mandate is to coordinate the development of environmental policy consensus through continual review of global environmental issues and by bringing emerging issues to the attention of governments and the international community for action. The mission of UNEP is "to provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations." UNEP has six regional offices, located in Kenya, Thailand, Switzerland, Mexico, Bahrain, and the United States. UNEP partners with other United Nations entities such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), international organizations, national governments, non-governmental organizations, businesses, industry, the media, and civil society. UNEP develops international agreements and national environmental instruments, integrates economic development and environmental protection, encourages partnerships, strengthens institutions, and facilitates the transfer of knowledge and technology for sustainable development.

Reference for Further Information: United Nations Environment Programme website: <http://www.unep.org/> See "United Nations Development Programme" on page 23 and "United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative" on page 25.

United Nations Environment Programme: Finance Initiative

Description: The United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) is a public-private partnership between UNEP, over 160 financial institutions in the private sector, and a range of organizations that work to develop and promote linkages between the environment, sustainability, and financial performance. Before working with UNEP FI, every financial institution must sign either a UNEP Statement by Financial Institutions on the Environment and Sustainable Development or a UNEP Statement of Environmental Commitment by the Insurance Industry. UNEP FI conducts core activities in climate change, insurance, investment, property, and sustainability management and reporting. Within its climate change activity, UNEP FI has a working group focused on carbon finance, national and international policy and regulation debates, and renewable energy. UNEP FI is also active in the areas of biodiversity and ecosystem services, finance and conflict, finance and water, and human rights and finance.

Reference for Further Information: United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative website: <http://www.unepfi.org/index.html> See “United Nations Environment Programme” on page 24 and “United Nations Development Programme” on page 23.

United Nations Environment Programme: Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative

Description: The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative (SEFI) is a joint initiative of the UNEP Finance Initiative, the UNEP Energy Branch, and the Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy. This platform provides financiers with tools, support, and a global network to help them conceive and manage investments in the rapidly changing marketplace for clean energy technologies. The goal of SEFI is to foster investment in sustainable energy projects by providing up-to-date investor information and facilitating origination of deals. The SEFI platform uses modest amounts of capital to convene financiers, engage them to do jointly what they may have been reluctant to do individually, and catalyze public-private alliances that together share the costs and lower the barriers to sustainable energy investment. SEFI provides financiers with current and targeted information. In addition, SEFI facilitates new economic tools that combine social and environmental factors, both risks and returns, as integral measures of economic performance. SEFI provides innovative financial engineering to enable sustainable energy sources to increasingly meet the global energy challenge. One current SEFI project is the Rural Energy Enterprise Development (REED) initiative, which is a flagship UNEP effort focused on enterprise development and seed financing for clean energy entrepreneurs in developing countries.

Reference for Further Information: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Sustainable Energy Finance Initiative website: <http://www.sefi.unep.org/> UNEP Finance Initiative website: <http://www.unepfi.org/> UNEP Energy Branch website: <http://www.unep.org/energy/> Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy website: <http://www.energy-base.org/>

U.S. Agency for International Development: African Urban Poor- Improved Water Supply and Sanitation Program

Description: Through the African Urban Poor-Improved Water Supply and Sanitation (AUP-IWS) Program, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) awards grants or enters into cooperative agreements for demonstration projects in Sub-Saharan Africa. Projects may be funded for amounts between \$1.5 and \$4.5 million for the life of the proposed projects. The core objective of AUP-IWS is to increase equitable access to water supply and basic sanitation services for the urban poor in Sub-Saharan Africa by promoting innovative cooperative initiatives between civil society organizations, local service providers, and governments. Program activities aim to contribute toward decreasing the prevalence of diseases related to water contamination among the urban poor and improving associated local governance. AUP-IWS Program demonstration projects are expected to complement USAID and other donor-sponsored utility reform programs. Projects focus on safe water access, basic sanitation, and water sanitation policy and governance.

Reference for Further Information: This program is funding opportunity number MOAA-EGATPEP-09-645 at <http://www.grants.gov> USAID website:
http://www.usaid.gov/locations/sub-saharan_africa/

U.S. Agency for International Development: Clean Energy Technology Program

Description: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) promotes economic growth in developing countries while also seeking to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that lead to climate change. USAID promotes sustainable development and works to build technical expertise in the application of climate-friendly technologies. In pursuit of these goals, USAID undertakes activities in the urban, industrial, and transport areas of the energy sector. For example, with USAID support in the areas of demand-side management and renewable energy use, the Center for Power Efficiency and Environment Protection (CenPEEP) works to increase the generation capacity of coal-fired power plants while reducing the quantity of fuel consumed per unit of output and reducing the price of electricity for end users. CenPEEP, which carries out much of its work in India, has helped prevent the release of over 7.4 million tons of carbon dioxide emission equivalents cumulatively since 2007. Another USAID initiative is its work to limit the growth of transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions. The initiative has resulted in the establishment of a number of sustainable transportation systems, including the first bus rapid transit system in Asia, established by the City of Jakarta, Indonesia.

Reference for Further Information: USAID website:
http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/ghg.html

U.S. Agency for International Development: Global Climate Change Program

Description: For over a decade, addressing the causes and effects of climate change through the Global Climate Change Program has been a key focus of the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) development assistance. USAID has funded environmental programs that have reduced growth in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while promoting energy efficiency, forest conservation, biodiversity, and other developmental goals. USAID places a strong emphasis on partnerships with the private sector and on working with local and national authorities, communities, and non-governmental organizations to create alliances. These alliances build on the relative strengths of each participant and help prevent unnecessary duplication of activities. The Global Climate Change Program helps developing and transition countries to address climate-related concerns while still achieving economic development. Through training, tools, and other means of capacity building, the program integrates activities to address global climate change into a broad range of development and assistance activities in more than 40 countries. As an example, USAID developed a Climate Change Adaptation Guidance Manual to provide other donor organizations and developing country planners with the tools to understand how climate change may affect their projects. The manual draws on lessons learned in four pilot projects in Honduras, Mali, South Africa, and Thailand. The projects assessed vulnerability to climate change variability and change. In addition, the projects developed adaptation implementation plans for urban and coastal flooding, municipal water, agriculture, and fisheries.

Reference for Further Information: USAID Global Climate Change Program website: http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency: Integrated Environmental Strategies Program

Description: The Integrated Environmental Strategies (IES) program promotes integrated planning to address local environmental concerns and reduce associated global greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency implements the IES program with support from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL). With support from the IES program, in-country research teams, guided by policymakers and assisted by U.S. counterparts, identify key policy objectives and technology and infrastructure measures with multiple public health, economic, and environmental benefits. The IES research teams work toward the common goal of identifying cost-effective policies and technologies that produce the desired co-benefits. The findings of IES research teams are used to develop funding proposals for environmental protection projects. Government agencies and research institutions in Argentina, Brazil, Chili, China, India, Mexico, the Philippines, and South Korea have participated in the IES Program.

Reference for Further Information: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency website: <http://www.epa.gov/ies/basicinfo.htm> USAID website: <http://www.usaid.gov/> National Renewable Energy Laboratory website: <http://www.nrel.gov/>

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of International & Tribal Affairs: Programs in South America, Central America, and the Caribbean

Description: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Office of International & Tribal Affairs (OITA) sponsors programs and activities in South America, Central America, and the Caribbean and provides financing in the form of grants and cooperative agreements for these programs. OITA-financed programs improve partners' capacity to implement environmental laws and programs, advance greater use of economic incentives, and promote stakeholder involvement in environmental decision-making. For example, the Urban Air Quality Management Program in Central America is an OITA-sponsored international financial assistance project designed to improve urban air quality management in Central America and the Dominican Republic. The four key components under the agreement are air quality monitoring, public outreach and information on air quality, air quality management, including emission inventory, and development of control strategies for promoting the use of clean fuels and clean vehicle technologies in the region.

Reference for Further Information: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency website:
<http://www.epa.gov/oia/regions/sa/index.html> and <http://www.epa.gov/oia/grants/index.html>

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

Description: The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) works to advance economic development and U.S. commercial interests in developing and middle income countries and funds various forms of technical assistance: early investment analysis, training, orientation visits, and business workshops that support the development of a modern infrastructure and a fair and open trading environment. The hallmark of USTDA development assistance involves building partnerships between U.S. companies and overseas project sponsors to apply proven private sector solutions to development challenges. USTDA provides grant funding to project sponsors outside the U.S. for project planning and operates in Asia, Europe, Eurasia, Latin America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, and Africa. USTDA has a program in China that focuses on trade capacity building initiatives and projects in environmental protection (air and water pollution), clean energy, and aviation safety/security sectors; one of the projects is the Shandong Water Quality Improvement Project. This \$343,480 grant is financing a study of a water quality improvement and watershed pollution assessment project in northeastern China.

Reference for Further Information: U. S. Trade and Development Agency website:
<http://www.ustda.gov/>

Water for People

Description: Water for People, an international nonprofit development organization established in 1991, assists people in developing countries by supporting the improvement and expansion of locally sustainable drinking water resources, sanitation facilities and health and hygiene education programs. In 2006, Water for People partnered with non-governmental organizations and communities in 43 countries around the world and provided more than 98,000 people with safe drinking water resources and/or improved sanitation facilities. Water for People operates in Bolivia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, and Malawi. Sanitation projects carried out by Water for People in Bolivia have typically involved the construction of dry-composting latrines, pour-flush and/or conventional flush toilets, and household bathrooms, including some with showers. Almost all Bolivian projects have leveraged some partner funding, usually including 30% from the local government or municipality and 5-10% from the benefiting communities.

Reference for Further Information: Water for People website: <http://www.waterforpeople.org>

World Green Building Council

Description: The World Green Building Council (World GBC) is a union of national Green Building Councils that provides leadership and a global forum to accelerate market transformation from traditional, inefficient building practices to high-performance buildings. Global awareness of the urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental degradation is driving the need for rapid formation of Green Building Councils around the world. The World GBC works to accelerate the development of green building rating systems and provides organizational tools, such as advocacy, facilitation, information, and a non-partisan approach, to help people take action locally. National Green Building Councils can benefit from the expertise of the World GBC as these organizations train professionals in their countries and set country standards for green buildings nationally.

Reference for Further Information: World Green Building Council website: <http://www.worldgbc.org/>

World Heritage Local Ecological Entrepreneurship Program (WH-LEEP)

Description: WH-LEEP is a partnership between Verde Ventures, Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd., the Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme, and the United Nations Foundation. The program provides development support in the form of grants and loans. Funds can be used for agro-forestry, ecotourism, and wild-harvest product enterprises. Eligible businesses are community-based, are near a World Heritage site, be identified by a Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation Programme (COMPACT) coordinator, meet legal and structural requirements, be able to generate revenue, support biodiversity conservation, and address rural poverty. The partnership was launched in 2009, and as of 2010, 12 projects have received development support grants and one has been approved for a Verde Ventures loan. The grants (up to U.S. \$10,000) are provided as in-kind services, such as marketing assistance, finance training, and certifications. Supported enterprises include: a recycling company in Kenya, a honey cooperative in Mexico, and eco-tourism operations in Mexico and Tanzania.

Reference for Further Information: Conservation International website:

http://www.conservation.org/sites/verdeventures/loans/wh_leep/pages/wh_leep.aspx

List of World Heritage sites: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list> See "Conservation International: Verde Ventures" and "Global Environment Facility: Small Grants Programme" in this section of the Guidebook.



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